As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are disconduced. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Hr. W. C. Lipscomb, jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, march as not intended to include any agents or collected that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but once only who have performed such service in other parts of the market.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN BACE FOR EMPIRE ON THIS CONTINENT.

It has lear been a subject of remark that while one own domain on this continent has filled up with marvellous rapidity, and new and great States have grown into being in a few years under our constituon while centuries had been requisite for the pur-

pose in other parts of the world, and even in this hen our country was yet in colonial dependence upon Great Britain-the immense British domain north of us upon the same continent, though enjoying all the advantages and facilities for rapid development which belonged to us, except our political institutions, have remained for the most part, until now, a wild, uninhabited desert.

Great as the difference of institutions may be un der which the two contiguous parts of the Continent have remained, and undoubtedly superior as ours are to those of British America in the impulse they give to individual enterprise and adventure and to political and social development; yet it would be rash and empirical to conclude that the existing disparity between the two regions is altogether due to the different political institutions under which they have remained. We have no doubt that it is perfectly just to ascribe the low social and industrial condition of countries south of us to the feebleness and decay of their political institutions; but we are not sure it would be legitimate to attribute the backwardness in development of the British dominions on our north, exclusively, or in chief part, to influences like these. It is not to be denied that the Canadas are less prosperous and vigorous than the States; but we think it probable that the fact is chiefly due to the severer climate and the more unpropitious seasons that there prevail, and we might add, somewhat also to the French extraction of the people; for we think it cannot be successfully denied, that the French race is better adapted to conditions of society such as are found in old and densely-peopled countries, like France, thau to the hardships, privations and vicissitudes of colonial life. The history of colonization in the New World has abundantly proved that the Spanish race is immensely inferior to the Anglo-Saxon in capacity for planting new and flourishing empires. The history of North America has just as decidedly proved that the French race are very far inferior to the Anglo-Saxon in this particular; for whereas France once held dominion in a grand semi-circle of country embracing Canada, the country of the great lakes, the entire Mississippi valley and Texas, it now does not own

a foot of land upon the entire continent. The fact is thus established that the ultimate dominion of all North America and the West Indies must soon belong to the Anglo-Saxon race. The only problem remaining to be solved for each district is, whether it shall belong to that portion of the race which still swears by the crown of Great Britain, or to that which is engaged in extending the free institutions of the American Union. Reasoning from the past history of the race on this continenta history which shows a long career of feebleness, poverty, and tedious and doubtful development while under the colonial dominion, and of sudden and stupendous outgrowth and expansion soon after the yoke was thrown off-a history which presents the almost stationary Canadas and the wild wastes of British America as the fruits of one class of institutions; and the thirty-two States of this Union with their flourishing agriculture, universal commerce, incalculable wealth, their vast railroad systems, their military power, their physical resources of every name, their mighty intellectual energy and activity, as the fruits of the other ;-we say, reasoning from the past history of the Anglo-Saxons on this continent, it would be very natural to conclude that the great acquisitions of empire yet to be made upon it would surely be by that branch of the race which under our federal constitution has already succeeded in establishing thirty-three States, two of which are planted upon the Pacific ocean.

We must not forget, however, the circumstance which have controlled and retarded the development of British empire on this continent. Among the most influential of these has been the territorial monopoly which has been enjoyed for two centuries by the great Hudson's Bay Company in all the British dominions without the limits of the Canadas-a monopoly which enabled that company, as it were, to placard four hundred thousand square miles of territory, embracing some of the finest lands in North America, as a British landed proprietor would do his game preserves in England, "No thoroughfare here." admission on any kind of business." Mon strous as it seems to us that a few men should have been allowed, for two centuries, for the mere preservation, for their own use, of the furs and skins of wild beasts running wild upon it, an exclusive, arbitrary, and absolute right of user, to this large and valuable portion of the earth's surface, while millions of their countrymen were stinted for bread and frantic for the want of employment; yet the fact has been of two hundred years' duration. Nothing could more strikingly exhibit the difference which exists in the spirit of the institutions of England and the United States than the temper in which the two peoples would respectively look upon such a monopoly.

The territorial monopoly of the great Hudson's Bay Company has at last, however, fallen; and acts have passed the British Parliament establishing colonial governments in the hitherto closed domains of British America. The fall of the great land monopoly will mark an important era in the development of British empire on this continent; and now for the first time will be witnessed a fair trial of the relative capacity of the institutions of the two countries for the development and expansion of empire. We copy an interesting article on this subject from the London Press :

eccesities of fur and the peculiarities of luxury and climate, to bar the inroad of civilization. Strange as the incident may appear, it is no less an historical fact. For two centuries the Hudson's Bay Company have occupied a vast territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in extent almost as large as Europe, and have there done their best to preserve foxes and beavers. We do not think that any blame ought to attach to the Hudsou's Bay Company. to preserve foxes and beavers. We do not think that any blame ought to attach to the Hudson's Bay Company. The fur-bearing animals were a sort of final cause to it; in fact, it was a society of trappers and traders ferm defenders note, since the days of the Merry Monarch. The company has done so for 150 years, and might have done so for 150 years longer if it had not been for the "accident" of gold. That powerful metal is likely to open the Hudson's Bay territory, 400,000 square miles of which appear not to have been meant for fur-bearing animals and a fur-seeking company exclusively as much as for mankind in general. Opposite political luminaries are in bland conjunction on this point. Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Gladstone are agreed that the old signs of the Hudson's Bay Company, "No Theroughfare" and "No admission on any kind of business," should be removed, and an eager and industrial immigrant world admitted. The debate upon the bill for giving a political organization to the new gold district, and the subsequent discussion upon Mr. Roebuck's resolutions respecting the privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, are full of significance. On both occasions the new colonial secretary handled the matter in a spirit of wise and large statesmanship. Without committing himself to Mr. Roebuck's resolutions, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton indicated the policy of the government with respect to the present occupiers and the abortginal possessors of the soil in words no y of the government with respect to the present occu-piers and the aboriginal possessors of the soil in words no ess significant than they were eloquent:

"It is my sincere wish and hepe that arrangements may be effected in a spirit of reasonable conciliation to all parties concerned, and that we may thus lay the foundation of a civilized community upon the principles of humanity towards the red men, and of honor and honesty towards the white, which our civilization should carry with it, wherever it extends, as the colonizers of old carried along with them a fragment of their native earth, and a light from the alter of their council hall." Upon these broad and somewhat old-fashioned principles a bill has been introduced, and has passed a third reading in the House of Lords, for the organization of a colony upon which her Majesty has been pleased to confer the title of British Columbia. The bill provides for the infant colony what colonies in a state of infancy, surround-ed by rather wild and boisterous neighbors, have most need of the tutelage of a strong executive government. It is, in fact, a bill to obviate the necessity of a vigilance It is, in met, a bill to obviate the necessity of a vigilance committee, or the establishment of a band of regulators, or any other popular mode of provisional government. The bill creates a governor for four years, to be intrust-ed with full and absolute powers, dependent, however, upon the will of the Crown, who may, if it think fit, at any time establish a freer government and more liberal astitutions. Power is also conferred upon the Crown at any time, upon the joint address of the two houses of ancouver's island, to annex that island to the new col-Vancouver's island, to annex that island to the new cor-ony. Thus the nucleus of a group of colonies has been formed, in which we may see, as Sir Edward Bulwer forcibly expressed it, "a rampart against any hostife in-roads from the American frontier, and an essential arch, as it were, to that viaduct by which we hope one day to connect the harbors of Vancouver with the Gulf of St. Lawrence." Part of this unsettled Territory has been offered to Canada, and, in the event of her refusal to avail offered to Canada, and, in the event of her refusal to avail herself of it, such part of the fertile tract which seems to invite the labors of men and oxen we shall at once take into our own hands, groove with railroads, and intersect with canals, leaving only the colder part of the earth to the allotted work of the Hudson's Bay Company, and to be a hunting-ground for red men—"a portion for foxes."

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM IN NO DANGER.

The Richmond Enquirer, in an ill-natured reply to our remarks the other day, in which we showed that Judge Douglas would not assist in procuring from Congress legislation for the protection of slave property in the Territories, says :

"We scarcely expected it would have the hardihood to attempt to make a point against the senator for stand-ing by and predicating his cause upon a literal and ver-batim quotation from the Cincinnati platform. Judge batim quotation from the Cincinnati platform. Judge Douglas's answer to Lincoln's question, as reproduced by the 'Union,' is: 'I answer him: it is a fundamental article of the democratic creed that there shall be non-interference, non-intervention by Congress in all the States and Territories.

O O The democratic party have always stood by that great principal of non-interference, non-intervention by Congress with slavery in States and Territories alike;' and he says further: 'I stand on that platform now.'

The words of the Cincinnati platform are, 'non-interference of Congress with slavery in the Territories.' Thus The words of the Cincinnati platform are, 'non-ence of Congress with slavery in the Territories.' the 'Union,' in its envenomed malice against Judge Douglas, actually militates against the Cincinnati plat form in its warfare on the Illinois senator.''

The Enquirer had called upon Congress to "interene for the protection of slavery in the Territories" by new legislation auxiliary to the Nebraska-Kansas ill; and had strongly intimated the belief-nay, nad spoken in terms indicating a conviction—that Judge Douglas would be the foremost man in that body to take part in the movement. It so happened that Judge Douglas's competitor in Illinois had just repounded to him the inquiry whether he would do so; and Judge Douglas had replied, point blank, that he would not, because he stood upon the doctrine of non-interference, non-intervention by Congress in territorial affairs. We cited this declaration of Judge Douglas not to complain of it per se, not to question its unsoundness, but to show that Judge Douglas had no intention of responding to the Enquirer's call upon Congress "to intervene for the protection of slavery in the Territories."

Judge Douglas had delared that the people of the Territories had the power under the Nebraska bill. notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, to exclude slavery. The Enquirer had said, on seeing this declaration, that this was true, and hence the necessity of new legislation by Congress to protect the intitution. We had replied to the Enquirer that this might be so, but that Judge Douglas would not give any aid in procuring such legislation. Sure enough, in a few days, we produced a declaration from Judge Douglas, emphatically asserting that he still held to the doctrine of non-interference, non-intervention by Congress. Whereupon, the Enquirer. nstead of complaining of Judge Douglas's doctrine that the territorial authorities may exclude, but Congress may not interfere or intervene to protect, got angry with us for laying before it Judge Douglas's true position.

In reviewing this little controversy, we see no ause to be in a bad humor with ourselves in connexion with it, and so we shall not vent any ill-nature upon the Enquirer. We have not the slighest intention to "militate against the Cincinnati platform," or disposition to do the like thing against the Euquirer. Moreover, the "envenomed malice" against Judgo Douglas which is charged upon us by his supporters, has far more existence in their own figures of speech than in our passions.

NOMINATION OF MR. HATCH.

We are advised by telegraph that the Hon. Isaac T. Hatch, member of the House of Representatives from the Buffalo district of New York, was yesterday nominated by acclamation for re-election to Congress. This is a merited tribute to the unyleiding democracy of Mr. Hatch, and a recognition of the fidelity with which he sought to advance the interests of the constituency be represented here last winter. We earnestly hope that the nomination may be ratified by his triumphant election in November next.

The New York Express states that it has "the best per sonal authority for saying the Nicaraguan minister in this country has neither signed nor negotiated any treaty A large and steady demand for the skins of beaver and fox and opessum setting in throughout Europe, it was thought necessary to confer exclusive power and privileges on a company, in order to keep a large tract of country in a state of thorough idleness, and, through the Cass-Irisarri treaty garbled for the British market. New York Times. The Express alleges that it is the Cass-Irisarri treaty garbled for the British market.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Weeks Later from California.

Two Weeks Later from California.

New Yore, Sept. 28.—The steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, arrived here this evening with the California mails and passengers of the 6th inst. She brings about \$1,600,000 in gold and 300 passengers.

The California State elections resulted in favor of the administration by 6,000 to 10,000 majority. The legislature is largely democratic. In San Francisco the People's ticket for local officers was elected, and also republican members of the legislature.

The news from Fraser river was unsatisfactory. The river was too high to allow profitable working of the mines. Business there was dull, and property in Victoria was depreciated. Numbers of miners and speculators had returned to California.

Very rich diggings have been discovered in Shasta

was depreciated. Numbers of miners and speculators had returned to California.

Very rich diggings have been discovered in Shasta county, and miners were realizing \$100 per day.

A duel had taken place between George Ten Johnson, an administration editor, and W. S. Ferguson, ex-State senator, a Douglasite. The latter was shot in the thigh. The government had instituted suit at San Francisco for the new Almaden quicksilver mines, valued at many millions of dollars. It is charged that they are held under a forged title.

By this arrival Oregon dates of the 21st August are By this arrival Oregon dates of the 21st August are received. Lieutenant Allen, with 15 men, had defeated a body of Indians on the Yukiwa river, capturing 70 prisoners and a large number of horses. Lieutenant Allen was mortally wounded and died the next day. There is a large movement in rice in the San Francisco market, and Carolina rice had advanced 40 per cent. There was also a speculative movement in spirits turpentine, which had advanced to 90 cents per gallon.

Gen. Lamar had arrived in Costa Rica.

Gen. Lauar had arrived in Costa Rica.

Obaldio is elected governor of the State of Panama.

Nicaragua remained quiet.

ored that San Salvador was about to invade onduras.

The Saranac was at Aspinwall, and the Merrimac and

Decatur at Callao.

It was reported at Panama that Peru was about de-

claring war against Ecuador.

There had been an attempted revolution in Venezuela.

Gene. Laron was sent to occupy La Guayra, but found himself without armed soldiers, though nearly 1,000 men were collected. He turned back, and, with several influential liberals, was arrested. Gen. Sanblette, with the Spanish and Brazilian ministers, had started from Caraccas for La Guayra, and telegraphic despatches from the former place gave hopes of a speedy and satisfactory arthurous.

The Austria.

New York, Sept. 28.—The two young ladies Keittner, engers by the Austria, are not among the saved.

The Slaver Trial.

Bosron, Sept. 28.—Captain Townsend, of the Echo, has been remanded to jail in default of \$5,000 ball, for trial at the October term, when the question of jurisdiction will be argued.

Large Flouring Mill Burnt.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—McGruder's extensive flour mill, near this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. loss \$25,000, with an insurance in New York and Rich-

The Pever of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The deaths from fever on saturday were 67. The total for the week is 445.

Markets.

New York, Sept 28.—Cotton has advanced—sales of 3,000 bales; uplands 13½, new crop. Flour is heavy—sales of 1,500 barrels; State, \$5 20 a \$5 35; Ohlo, \$5 80 a \$5 95; southern, \$5 50 a \$5 75. Wheat is buoynnt—sales of 25,000 bushels; red \$1 20 a \$1 25; white \$1 40 a \$1 50. Corn is firm—sales of 41,000 bushels; yellow \$6c. Beef is quiet at \$14 a \$14 25. Pork is unstitled, vacuus \$16 75, a \$16 95; prime \$14 75 a \$16 yellow soc. Beer is quiet at \$12 a \$14 25.

Lard is quiet at \$11 a \$11\frac{1}{2}c. Whiskey is quiet at \$23 cts.

Sugar is steady at 7 a \$\frac{1}{2}c. Coffee is steady at \$10\frac{1}{2} a \$11\frac{1}{2}c.

Molasses is quiet—Orleans \$1c. Spirits of turpentine closed firm at \$2\frac{1}{2} a \$3c. Rosin is firm and unchanged. Rice is firm at 3} a 39c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Monday night,) September 27, 1858.

Unhappily, my conjecture that the burning steamer would prove to be the Austria, from Hamburg and South-ampton, has proved to be true. The barque Lotus, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax this morning with twelve of the sixty-seven surviving passengers of the ill-fated ship, and brings partial details of the frightful catastrophe by which five hundred human beings perished in the most

frightful manner.

The fire was first discovered bursting from the steerag The fire was first discovered bursting from the steerage on the 13th inst., when the ship was in latitude 45 deg. 01 min., and longitude 41 deg. 30 min. Immediately afterwards the flames were discovered amidships, bursting through the skylights, and burning aft with awful rapidity. An attempt was then made to lower a boat from the quarter deck, which was lost immediately, being, it is supposed, crushed under the screw; and a second boat was launched and swamped, from the crowd of people which rushed into it in their frantic haste to escape from the fire. Numbers, unable to escape from of people which rushed into it is not be seen to escape from the fire. Numbers, unable to escape from the cabins, were suffocated by the smoke, and those who had succeeded in gaining the deck crewded on the poop, where the devouring elements consumed many and frighted passengers rushed to the poop, not a soul was to be seen there. With the exception of sixty-seven picked up by the French barque Maurice, Capt. Ernest Rénaud, all had perished in the flames or found a watery grave. Of the saved there were only six females. The first and third officers escaped, both badly burnt. The office of the Hamburg Steamship Company has been througed since morning with a painfully anxious and excited crowd of the friends and relatives of the Austria's passengers. I am happy, after giving such a painful detail as the foregoing, to be able to give the readers of the Union a piece of intelligence which will prove gratifying to all of them. General Scott, the venerable and respected commanderin-chief of the army, is rapidly recovering from his recent severe accident, and is now able to sit up the greater part of the day. He hopes confidently to be able to return to the city from West Point in a day or two.

The great four-mile race over the Fashion course,

The great four-mile race over the Fashion course, which was postponed on Friday in consequence of the rain storm, came off to-day. The weather was all that which was postponed on Friday in consequence of the rain storm, came off to-day. The weather was all that could be desired. The course was crowded with spectators of every class and degree. Shortly after two o'clock three horses came to the post to compete for the great prize—namely, Nicholas I, Sue Washington, now called Lizzie Macdonald, and Tar Biver. The first heat was won by the last-mentioned horse, ably ridden by the well known jockey Gilpatrick. The heat was very closely contested, Nicholas being second, and the mare third. Time: 7 min. 50\frac{2}{3} sec. The second heat was a still more exciting race than the first. The North Carolina horse and his imperial rival went off at score from the post, closely followed by the favorite Sue, and resulted in favor of Nicholas, after a severe struggle on the post, the mare being distanced, owing to a strange mistake on the part of the rider of Sue Washington, who pulled her up at the end of the third mile, believing that he had run the four miles. Time of second heat: 7 min. 35 sec.

The race being now narrowed down to a match between Tar River and Nicholas, the excitement was intense, and the friends of the two horses betted freely on their favorite. The deciding heat was won by Nicholas after a neck and neck need during the four miles. Time: 7 min. 50 sec. Tar River was much admired for his speed and bottom, and Gilpatrick's riding was universally applauded.

Postmaster General Brown was in consultation to-day

speed and bottom, and Gilpatrick's riding was universally applauded.

Postmaster General Brown was in consultation to-day with the committee of the chamber of commerce on the removal of the post office. The meeting was held with closed doors, but we understand that nothing but informal conversation took place, and nothing like a definite decision was arrived at. The Postmaster heard the remonstrance of the merchants against the Broadway theatre location and will consider it.

The money market is very dull, and rates are, perhaps, a shade easier both on call and for short paper. Foreign exchange is very firm, with a fair demand for the Persia. Leading drawers are asking 110½ for sterling drafts. Francs are steady, at 5.12½ a 5.11½.

The cash transactions for the week ending to day at the custom-house and sub-treasury have been as follows:

Custom house. Receipts. \$122,597 90 95,529 70 116,956 88 54,542 54 99,767 02 65,974 69 Receipts, \$275,956 24 484,728 35 135,019 69 65,651 12 183,946 79 140,407 59 Total for the week .. 555,368 73 1,285,719 83 2,329,071 84 POLITICS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

I attended the late democratic State convention

[Letter from the interior of the State.] SEPTEMBER 25, 1854 To the Editors of the Washington Union:

Syracuse as a delegate from this county, and took an active part in its proceedings. You have doubtless seen an account of our transactions, and have read the resolutions, and observed the manner in which we disposed of the various questions before us. There have been some insinuations in some quarters that there was in the convention a feeling in favor of Douglas; and that, as between him and the administration, the sympathy of the convention was with the former. There is no truth in this insinuation. A large portion of the convention was composed of men advanced in life, and who had long done service in the democratic ranks, and who had nothing further to desire than to witness the triumph of sound principles. The convention responded truly to the feelings of the democracy of the State in pledging their support to the administration of Mr. Buchanan. No resolution having any tendency to sustain Mr. Douglas in the course he was pleased to adopt last winter could have been adopted had it been offered; but none such was offered. The convention intended that the campaign this fall should be conducted on State issues, and should have nothing to do with the presidential aspirations of any insinuations in some quarters that there was in the cor

nothing to do with the presidential aspirations of any man in 1860. The ticket is a strong one, and will com-mand the united support of the party. My opinion is that it will be elected. that it will be elected.

The controversies in New York and Brooklyn are of a local character, and, even if not settled, will not injure us on the State ticket. The various factions in those

us on the State ticket. The various factions in those cities will unite on the State ticket, whatever may be their course with respect to their local nominations. The dispensation of the patronage of the general government in this State will always be attended with difficulties. It is almost unavoidable that the President should make some mistakes. Mr. Buchanau has doubtless made some, but fewer than were unade by his predecessor, and not more than could be expected. There is a very good feeling towards him in the party generally, and his administration will be strongly supported. We shall, I think, return a larger number of members of Congress than the democracy had in the last House from this State.

It is generally thought that a convention will be called

from this State.

It is generally thought that a convention will be called to revise and amend the constitution. Our convention advised to that course, but the black-republicans and know-nothings were silent on the subject. There are several points in regard to which the constitution has failed to answer the public expectation. There seems to be a general desire to have it submitted for revision to

POLITICS IN WISCONSIN.

MENASHA, (Wisconsin,) Sept. 10, 1858. To the Editors of the Union :

The political skies in Wisconsin look bright at the pre ent for democracy—removed as we happily are from the battles in Illinois. It is much to be deplored that divisions of sentiment and opinion upon dead issues should divide or distract the strength of the only hope of the perpetuity and continuance of our glorious Union—"the emocratic party."

In an evil hour, in the commencement of the last se

In an evil hour, in the commencement of the last session of Congress, Judge Douglas, for motives best known to himself, arrayed himself against the Locompton constitution of Kansas, and with the aid of a few followers, members of the democratic party, some of the knownothings, and all the black-republicans, defeated the measure and thus kept that cursed Kansas bleeding. His undoubted talents and energy were exerted during the presidential campaign in the election of Pennsylvania's honored son, the noble Buchanan—whose statesmanlike views, measures, and acts, both foreign and domestic, have all been characterized by the most profound sagacity, wisdom, forethought, and pure patriotism.

It was thought by many that the Douglas breach might be healed, and the political blunder (treason or crime) committed by him be overlooked or forgiven, and he might again be found standing shoulder to shoulder in the fore-front of the democratic hosts, firing hot shot into the conglomerated and heterogeneous masses of our common enemy.

ommon enemy, Here in Wisconsin we are a unit—unterrified der crats—and although many may and do sympathize with Douglas in his encounter with Lincoln, and wish him suc-cess, yet they recognise the democratic administration of which James Buchanan is the honored head—the true exwhich James buckanan is the nonored head—the true ex-ponent and representative of the party and its principles throughout the Union as proclaimed and established in our platform at Cincinnati—and are willing, and rest per-fectly satisfied that the cause of pure democracy, the best interests of the United States, at home and abroad, are perfectly safe and secure in his hands.

New issues are to be arrayed against us. Kansas being

dead, negrophobia worn threadbare, the administration is to be assailed on the score of being extravagant in the expenditures. No other fault do they attempt to the expenditures. No other fault do they attempt to bring against our worthy head, excepting always Kansas. If the President had ordered General Twiggs, Harney, or Col. Sumner to sweep Jin Lane and his murderous crew with grape and canister, they could not how! more than they have done; but the great statesman has judiciously done far better. We shall carry the war into Africa in Wisconsin this fall, and we trust and hope and expect to destroy niggerism, know-nothingism, and all the other issus in their dark, black catalogue.

We shall make a good fight in the third congressional district, and hope to carry it, and also a majority of the

district, and hope to carry it, and also a majority of the legislature. Should the homestead bill pass both houses next session, I hope our noble President will veto it. There has been too much squandering of the public lands already—engendering peculation, corruption, monopoly, bribery, and evils innumerable, without corresponding benefits.

Church, (to which I have belonged for 37 years,) who in 1856 preached Fremont and black-republi come over into the democratic fold. MENASHA.

IMMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

OGDEN, September 2, 1858. To the Editors of the Union :

Notwithstanding the many hard things said of Kassas, emigrants are still coming in and are on the increas Two years ago scarcely an improvement was seen west of Fort Riley—in fact, it was asserted by many that lam west of that point was not worth settling upon. Now there are hundreds of flourishing improvements made there are hundreds of flourishing improvements made, and hundreds of acres of corn growing west of the fort; the great Sunoky Hill and Republican rivers having rich and fertile bottoms ranging from five to ten miles wide, gradually sloping back to the table lands, which are also arable, inclining somewhat to be sandy, though producing a heavy growth of grass. The last spring emigration pressed on into the great Baffallo range, and much to the surprise of the roaming herds, on their return to their summer walks found the rich waiving corn in place of the wild prairie grass; not used to being checked in their onward course by fences, they have, in many instances, trespassed much to the annoyance and loss of the pioneer farmer.

OGDEN

CAN THEY BE RECONCILED ! [From Judge Douglas's Speech at Freeport]

It matters not in what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether slavery may or may not go into a territory under the constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it, as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local legislature; and if the recoils are opposed to slavery, they will elect represents. people are opposed to slavery, they will elect represent tives to that body who will, by the unfriendly legislation effectually prevent the introduction of it into their mids [From the Dred Scott Decision.]

[From the Dreal Sout Decision.]

If the constitution recognises the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, no tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or deny to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the government.

Four interments took place in Savannah, Georgia, on Saturday last—all the deaths having been caused by yellow fever. J. L. Hatch, esq., one of the editors of the Charleston Courier, is a victim to the disease. The number of deaths at Charleston during the week ending the 25th is reported to be 81.

PENNSTLVANIA POLITICS.

DEMOGRATIC STATE COMMITTES.—This body met at the Merchants' Hotel, in this city, on Saturday hast, and, after remaining in session for some time, adjourned to meet in Lancaster on the 5th proximo.

The members of the committee, who, by the way, are among the most intelligent gentlemen in the State, represent the democratic party throughout its limits as being in a healthy condition, and as daily gaining strength. The discord which for a time existed upon issues of no real moment to the party in Peansylvania is rapidly disappearing, and the bone and sinew of the people—the honest masses, who may be drawn from their support of time-honored principles by a momentary panic, but who always return to their fidelity with the sober, second thought—are everywhere milying to the support of the always return to their facility with the sober, account thought—are everywhere railying to the support of the regular democratic nominees, regardless of the appeals and denunciations of traitors and open enemies. A favorable result is foreshadowed at the approaching election, and our friends at a distance may rely upon it that the democratic party of the Old Keystone is neither overwhelmed nor dismayed.—Phil. Argus.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Our opponents have, for weeks election of a democratic candidate for Congress in this district. We have all along felt easy in regard to this district. We have all along felt easy in regard to this difficulty, because we knew the democracy of York, Perry and Cumberland to be made of the right kind of material, and we knew full well that, however much they might differ about men, they would never permit the mongrel opposition to triumph through their want of harmony. Our expectations and predictions on this subject have been fully realized, and we are happy to state that the conferees have chosen an able and reliable candidate for the party in the person of John A. Fisher, eq., of York county. In the campaign of 1856, Mr. Fisher took an active part, and as a speaker, both in his own and other counties, did good service for Mr. Buchanan and the democratic cause. He will be sustained nobly by the democratic cause. He will be sustained nobly by the people of his district, and will make an excellent representative in the Congress of the nation.—Argus.

TWEETH CONRGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- The conferces Twearri Conganassional District.—The conferces of this district, composed of the counties of Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, and Wyoming, after a protracted session, have nominated John McReynolds, esq., of Columbia, as the democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. McReynolds is well known throughout the State as a radical democrat, and as a gentleman of energy and ability. His popularity is undoubted, and his selection as the candidate is fortunate for the party, as his triumph is certain. The democratic majority in the twelfth district is at least two thousand votes. ERIE COUNTY.—The democratic convention of this

ERB COUNTY.—The democratic convention of this county met in the city of Eric on the 21st instant, and placed in nomination for Congress Wm. A. Galbraith, esq., and for the State senate Benjamin Grant, esq.—both gentlemen of the highest standing and possessed of much ability. It was not deemed expedient, under existing circumstances, to nominate a full ticket, and the convention adjourned without transacting any other business.—

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS RECEIVED BY THE

Mr. Ten Broeck's American horse Prioress won the great Yorkshire handleup at Doneaster races. Twelve horses ran, but their pretensions were generally mod-erate. The Great St. Leger was to be run for on the day the City of Washington sailed. Lord Derby's horse Toxopholite continued first favorite at short odds

The Times of the 14th says that there is no alteration

pholite continued first favorite at short odds.

The Times of the 14th says that there is no alteration in the condition of the Atlantic cable. Communications continue to be received through the entire line, but they are too faint for anything to be gathered from them. The shares remain without fluctuation, the transactions having been at £495 and £590.

A Sheffield telegram, dated Monday night, says: A fearful calamity has just occurred at the Surrey Music Hall, an immense building, capable of holding 4,000 persons. The place was much crowded, when some villain in the gallery fired a pistol, evidently with a view of creating alarm. The proprietor instantly appeared, and succeeded for some time in persuading the people to keep their seats; but in a few minutes: three or four men simultaneously rose in the gallery and cried out "the place is on fire," upon which there ensued a fearful scene. The audience, principally young persons, frantically rushed for the outlets, and many jumped over the gallery front into the pit. In the struggle six persons were crushed to death, a seventh was renoved to the infirmary in a dying state, and many others were seriously injured. This disastrous affair most clearly results from a conspiracy, as there were not the slightest sign of any fire in the place."

Sir E. B. Lytton, as Colonial Secretary of England, had made arrangements for onesping a bank at Vancouver's

Sir E. B. Lytton, as Colonial Secretary of England, had made arrangements for opening a bank at Vancouver's Island, and ultimately in British Columbia. He had al-Island, and ultimately in British Columbia. He had also suggested a plan for uniting a fortnightly postal communication to New Zealand and South Australia, via
Panama, with a postal service by the same route to Vancouver. Mr. Brew, of the Irish constabulary, who served
with distinction in the Crimea, had been appointed to
organize a constabulary police in British Columbia. Two
chaplains are sent to the colony by the society for the
propagation of the Gospel.

organize a constability police in pricial common. Awo chaplains are sent to the colony by the society for the propagation of the Gospel.

The London Post of the 14th instant speaks of the deportation of the Congo negroes by Mr. Buchanan in terms of praise, adding: The people of this country have little or nothing to do with the capture of the Echo, except so far as it affords a most gratifying proof that the United States government is determined to act loyally and honestly in repressing that worst species of piracy, the African slave trade.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 14th inst. says:
The treaty with China, which is reported to consist of sixty-three articles, is not only the most important ever concluded with the Chinese, but it contains concessions which it was never believed the imperial government would, under any circumstances, have granted. It is, in fact, an unreserved admission of all the demands made by Lord Elgin. The suppression of piracy is to be a special charge to the two governments acting in concert;

by Lord Elgin. The suppression of piracy is to be a special charge to the two governments acting in concert; and an indemnity amounting to £4,400,000 to be paid—\$13,200,000 to England, £1,200,000 to France—on account of the war; and (as we understand it) also as an indemnity for losses sustained by British subjects at Canton; the money to come out of the Canton duties until the entire indemnity is discharged. ton; the money to come out of the Canton duties until
the entire indemnity is discharged—the town of Canton
meanwhile to be held as a material guarantee. Such are
some of the demands made by Lord Elgin with so much
precision, and insisted upon with so much determination
and which nearly three months since received the sanction of the highest authority in China.

The Hon. E. B. Lytton has addressed an official communication to Mr. Norris the heaves of a rectific form

munication to Mr. Norris, the bearer of a petition from citizens of Canada, praying her Majesty to let the Prince of Wales inaugurate the Crystal Palace at Toronto.

of Wales inaugurate the Crystal Palace at Toronto.

The letter, after pointing out that the proper channel for the petition was through the governor general, says that it was nevertholess on account of the eminence of the parties signing the petition laid before the Queen, who received it very graciously, though she was under the necessity of declining the request that the Prince of Wales or some other member of the royal family should perform the service requested.

The secretary of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company writes to the Shipping Gazette "that the directors of the control of the control

The secretary of the Lastern Steam Navigation Com-pany writes to the Shipping Gazette "that the directors have no knowledge of a new company advertised to finish and work the Great Eastern, but that a scheme has re-ceived the assent of a majority of the directors, and sev-eral of the largest shareholders, and will shortly be sub-

eral of the largest shareholders, and will shortly be sub-mitted to the proprietors."

Private advices from Madrid say that the public mind was not tranquil there, and there was talk of an armed outbreak, but by what party is not stated. It is ar-gued that such an occurrence would probably be the best thing that could happen to strengthen O'Donnell's posi-tion A malignant fever was raging at Basle. It chiefly

tacked persons in the prime of life, and many died in a few hours. The large hospital in the town was over-crowded, and the physicians scarcely sufficed to attend the sick in private houses.

The chess contest between Messrs. Morphy and Harrwitz was being continued. Four games had been played, and each had won two. The first who wins seven games is to be the conquerer.

is to be the conqueror.

The Morning Post says that the policy of the United States towards Mexico is believed to be against interference for the present, so that when that country becomes

ence for the present, so that when that country becomes debilitated by anarchy she may fall an easy prey. The Times is apprehensive that the interest of the Eu-ropean creditors of Mexico, amounting to ten million pounds sterling, will be in serious jeopardy.

An old Dutch farmer, just arrived at the dignity of a justice of the peace, had his first marriage case. He did it up in this way. He first said to the man: "Vell, you vants to be marrit, to you? Vell, you lovesh dis voman so goot as any voman you have ever seen?" "Yes," answered the man. Then to the woman: "Vell, do you love dis man so better as any man you have ever seen?" She hesitated a little, and he repeated: "Vell, vell, do you like him so well as to be his vife?" "Yes, yes," she answered. "Vell, dat ish all any reasonable man The Detroit Free Press thinks it established beyond a doubt that the body of Mr. Thurston, the missing aronaut, is in the marsh near the mouth of the river Thames, probably not more than five miles from the light-house on that river.

you like him so well as to be his vife?" "Yes, yes," she answered. "Vell, dat ish all any reasonable man can expect. So you are marrie: I pronounce you man and vife." The man asked the justice what was to pay. "Noting at all, noting at all; you are velcome to it if it will do you any good."

IMPORTANT FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—THE TREAS.

URE ARRIVING.

IN WASHINGTON TRUE

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 24th.]

The Wyandotte (Kansas) Gazette of the 18th says: "Yesterday ten thousand dollars in gold dust arrived from Pike's l'eak. One man brought in \$6,000 as the result of a few weeks' work. A small boy had \$1,000, which he says 'he dug down and found;' and the little fellow says 'he can get all he wants."

"These statements are reliable. Parties are daily returning for winter provisions. A Mr. Jones, an old mountaineer, expended \$1,000 of the shining dust in Independence last week for his return outfit. Mr. Jones is well known in this vicinity, and, being an old Californiae, his statements that the Kansas mines are far ahead of those of California must be believed."

Some specimens of this gold have already reached this city. Several days ago we were shown quite a handful of the scales and dust; and yesterday Mr. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Matthews, of this city by Mr. Cook's beetless. It was sent to this city by Mr. Cook's beetless.

fine specimen. It was sent to this city by Mr. Cook brother. It is a ragged lump worth \$40, and contains

few lumps of quartz.

We are on the eve of an intense gold excitement in We are on the eve of an intense gold excitement in the West. The presence of large quantities of the precious material in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak is now conceded on all sides; and during the coming winter, thousands of alventurers from the western States will be pouring along the head-waters of the Arkanas, river. Already several companies have started from this city. By next spring the rush will be immense from all parts of the Union.

So great is the demand for provisions at St. Joseph, for the mines, that Mr. Isadore Poulin, a merchant of that place, who has been shipping to this port large quantities of bucon, has come here to repurchase some of that article. He says that he assisted a few days ago in carrying from the steamer Wattossa to the White Cloud

article. He says that he assisted a few days ago in carrying from the steamer Wattessa to the White Cloud \$35,000 worth of gold dust, which Mr. John Richard halprocured from Indians who had collected it with implements of the rudest description, which they themselves

Yulo, Yancton, Winnebago, and St. Stephen village are points from which many Indians, half-breeds, &c. had gone to the diggings. Mr. Poulin had sold good for the mines to the amount of \$13,000, and corroborates the reports in regard to the richness of the aurier ous region

BANK STATEMENTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of the city of New York, Sept. 1st Sept. 18.

The following is the last statement of the Philadelphis banks compared with the return for the previous week
 Sept. 20.
 Sept. 27.

 \$24,972,044
 \$25,138,137
 Dec.

 6,853,374
 6,099,985
 Dec.

 2,981,103
 2,913,763
 Inc.

 3,187,622
 3,070,730
 Dec.

 17,204,823
 17,509,606
 Inc.

 2,597,781
 2,591,549
 Dec.

MARRIED.

**Morice.—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Society will be held at the Mayor's of floo this evening at 7 o'clock. A full attendance of the members in de-4red.

JOHN F. ENNIS, PRVING LYCKUM.—The celebration of the fifth anniversary will take place at the Smithsonian Institution on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The association will be addressed by Wm. J. Rose, e.g., of New York, and T. J. Page, esq., of the lyceum. The public are invited.

Sep 29—24*

MASONIC.—The M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia will convene on Thursday, September 30, 1838, at Masonic Hall, corner of D and 9th streets, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of considering the subject of a Masonic Hall. The officers and members of the Grand Lodge are respectfully requested to be punctual, and all Master Masons in good stanoing are cordially invited.

By order of M. W. Grand Master:

G. A. SCHWARZMAN Have you a cough, cold, pain in the chest, or bron

chitis! In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," consumption? Know that relief is at hand in Wistar's balsam of wild cherry. Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Butta" on the wrapper.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 29, Bourcicault's beautiful and celebrated cor LONDON ASSURANCE.

> To conclude with the farce of AT HOLYDAY STREET THEATRE, BALTIMORE,

Shakspeare's exquisite play of the "TEMPEST," most superbly get ten up, is attracting ef-owded audiences nightly. Sep 29—1t [Star&States] TOROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1859 QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARISE CORP., Washington, Sept. 28, 1858

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thut the 28df day of October neat, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for turnishit tions to the United States marines at the following stations to year 1859, viz:

Charlestown Maszachusetts; Portsmouth, Now Hampshire; Brooklyn, Long Island, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia; Warrington, Florida; and Washington, District of Columbia. Each ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or

Each ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or three-quarters of a pound of mess pork, dighteen ounces of bread made of best superfine flour, or best superfine flour, at the option of the government; and at the rate of six pounds of good coffie, twelve pounds of best New Orlous sugar, eight quarts of best while beans, four quarts of vinegar, two quarts of sait, four pounds of good hard brown soap, and one and a half pound of go of hard dipped tailow candles, to one hundred rations.

The beef required shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration, and small consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. I prime mess pork, and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named. All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied with the names of two persons as surveies, whose sufficiency must be certified to by some officer of the government.

Forms of bids will be furnished on application to this effice.

Newspapers publishing the above advertisement will plouse send the paper containing the first advertisement to this office for examination.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1859," and addressed to

the paper containing the first advertisement to this office for examination.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1859," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. J. SUTHERLAND, Major and Quartermaster.

The "National Intelligencer" and "Evening Star," Washington, D. C. "Patrio," Concord, N. H., "Gozette," Portsmouth, N. H., "Jost and "Heraid," Boston, Mass, "Eagle," Brooklyn, N. Y. "Pennsylvanian" and "Argus," Philodelphia, Ps.; "Argus "Norfolk, Va.; and "Era," Pensacola, Fia., will publish above three times a week till 28th October next, and send bill, accompanied by a copy of advertisement, to this office for payment.

Sep 29—cot4 FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY-FIRST

opening.—Miss Thompson will open our first invoice of myle ladies' hats on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock.
The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.
HUTCHINSON & HUNKO,
Sep 29—d3tif 310 Penn, avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.

CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS, THE MOST COM-

pl. te and varied assortment in the city, at our usual low prices or cash. NOAII WALKER, Kep 29 - 3tif TO NATIVES OF THE NORTHERN AND EAST era States, who annually call on us for "white Shaker Samel, white and gray "Shaker net and lamb's wool half hose," and "Shaker fanned shirts and drawers," will find our stock foil and annual little above fabrics; with a vast and comprehensive stock of a other first class American and European fabrics, adapted for generand family wants.

ond family wants.

Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies aily.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is de

One price out; masses in pass an arrangers and residents solicited;
A visit toour establishment from strangers and residents solicited;
it incurs no obligation to purchase.
We are not ope ing any new accounts; all bills presented monthly
for payment in cash.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all
reases.
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Market.

ERNESTIN; or, The Heart's Longing; by Aleth.

Courteling and Matrimony; by Robert Morris. 1 vol. Price \$1 21.

For eale by

BLANCHAED & MOHUN,

Sop 25

Corner of 11th street and Ponn. avenue.